

Trend Lines

Perspectives on Utah's Economy

September/October 2003



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TrendLines



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Contributors



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Kim is the Manager for the Workforce Information Division of the Department of Workforce Services (DWS). She has worked for the Department of Workforce Services for 11 years. She worked as an economist for seven years before she began working in management. Kim Bartel earned a B.A. in economics and a B.A. in political science at the University of Utah. She also holds a Master's Degree in Public Administration from the University of Utah.

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Connie Blaine is the Economic Information Coordinator for the Utah Department of Workforce Services. She oversees the publication, distribution and marketing of the Department's labor market information products and the Economic Information website: <http://jobs.utah.gov/wi>. Connie has previously been a DWS employment counselor, an Office of Family Support worker, and an elementary school teacher. She is a native of Utah, a graduate of the University of Utah and has lived mostly in Moab and Salt Lake City.



Mark Knold

Mark is the Senior Economist for the Utah Department of Workforce Services. His role is to represent the department on economic issues and to convey clearly and precisely the department's employment and unemployment statistics. Mark has worked for the department for nearly 13 years and holds an M.S. and B.S. in economics from the University of Utah. He serves on committees that advise the Governor, state economic councils, economic development agencies, and legislative committees.

Lecia Parks Langston

Lecia Langston is the Western Regional Economist for the Department of Workforce Services, and lives in St. George. Lecia has been an economist with the state for more than 20 years. During that time, she was Chief Economist for the Department of Employment Security for six years, has served as a president of the Wasatch Front Economic Forum, has staffed Governor Bangerter's Workforce 2000 Committee, and is a past advisor of the Governor's Economic Coordinating Committee. She is the author of several studies including *Hard at Work: Women in the Utah Labor Force*.



John T. Mathews

John is the Northern Regional Economist for the Department of Workforce Services where he has been employed as an economist for 27 years. His primary areas of responsibility include the preparation of Utah's occupational employment projections ("Utah Job Outlook"), and wage and career information. John conducts various research studies and provides labor market training. He has a B.S. and an M.S. in Economics from the U of U and has served as an Assistant Adjunct Professor of Economics at the U of U, and is an Economics Faculty at the University of Phoenix.



James A. Robson

Jim is the Regional Economist for Salt Lake, Utah, Tooele, Summit, and Wasatch counties. He worked for the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget analyzing Utah and at Utah Foundation. Mr. Robson has worked for and participated with the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors, the Utah Population Estimates Committee, and is past president of the Wasatch Front Economic Forum. Jim has a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics from the University of Utah.

Austin R. Sargent

Austin has been a regional economist with the Department of Workforce Services for four years. Prior to that he was a research economist for fourteen years at the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Utah. He is currently an associate member of the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors. He is a graduate of the University of Utah with a Masters in Public Administration and a Bachelor's Degree in political science.



Curt Stewart

Curt is the Public Information Officer with the Utah Department of Workforce Services. Prior to coming to the Department of Workforce Services, Curt was a Policy Analyst with Private Industry Council, Incorporated in Ogden, where he also handled the Public Relations functions. Before his career in Public Service he was employed as a News Director for several radio stations, and spent five years as a newspaper reporter and columnist for the Moab Times Independent Newspaper.

A Letter to Our Readers

Dear Readers,

What's the first thing that comes to your mind when you hear "government and the economy"? Is it taxes? Budget deficit? Waste? Whatever comes to mind, the federal, state, and local governments have a significant role in the economy. Government is important so we thought it would be worthwhile to devote an entire issue of TrendLines to looking at government employment in Utah.

We are not discussing party politics or laws, rules or regulations. Not even tax policy. We are looking at the impact the government has on the workforce and the economy in Utah and its sub-state areas. For example, how many people are government employees in Utah? Employment in education continues to grow, why is that? What impact does the military have in Utah? What job does a typical government employee perform? This is not new news, but did you know that many people in the non-urban areas of the State are employed by government?

We hope you'll find our analysis of government in Utah interesting. By the way, the State of Utah has a really nice Web site. To find out more about state government and its products and services, check out www.utah.gov.

Sincerely,



Kimberley Bartel



**Not sure what you
want to be when
you grow up?**

**Career information from
DWS can help you decide.**

<http://jobs.utah.gov/wi/occi.asp>

Daggett



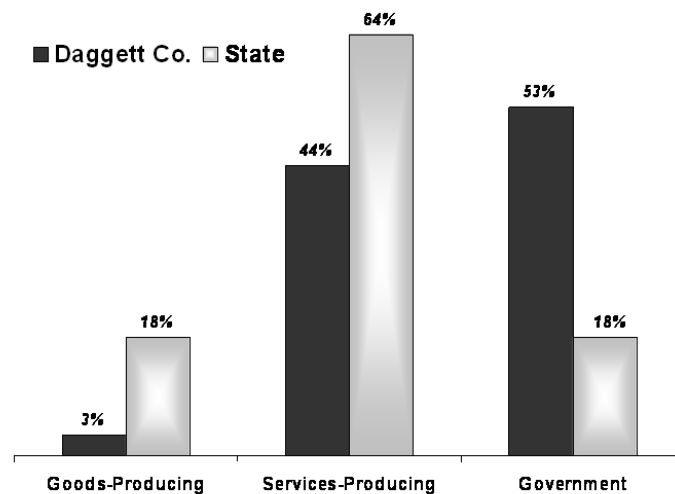
by Austin Sargent

County Highlight

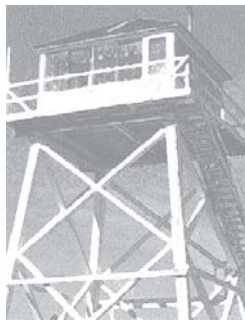
Daggett County, in northeast Utah, shares its borders with Wyoming and Colorado. Like many small rural Utah counties, its economy is dominated by a few industries. In 2002, of the 461 total nonfarm jobs, **leisure and hospitality** jobs accounted for 33 percent, while **government** accounted for nearly 53 percent. About two-thirds of the government jobs are in local government. These are primarily in education, law enforcement, and administration. Federal government jobs are concentrated in land and forest management, or at Flaming Gorge Dam, and account for an additional 30 percent of total government employment.

Government jobs are important since they provide higher-than-average wages. The 2002 average monthly wage for all Daggett County nonfarm jobs was \$1,934, compared to an average monthly wage of \$2,347 for government.

2002 Nonfarm Employment by Industry Category



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.



For more information about
Daggett County, check out:
<http://jobs.utah.gov/wi>
"State, County and Local
Information"

- ✓ Daggett County has the smallest population count in Utah. The 2000 Census showed 921 persons residing in the county.
- ✓ Data from the 2000 Census show Daggett County with a median age of 39.2 years, the highest in the state, well above the state median age of 27.1 years.
- ✓ River running down the Green River is a popular summer activity for residents and visitors. The Green River is also a designated world-class fly fishing river.
- ✓ Recreational opportunities, including hiking, camping, wildlife viewing, boating, and fishing abound around Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area.

State & Metro

Highlights

By Mark Knold

Consider a scene out of the old west. You are a cowboy riding your horse for a year across a mesa (yes this timeframe is excessive, but bear with me). You come to the edge and make a descent to the valley floor below. You then continue your ride. In reference to where you had been for the past year, you are now traveling at a much lower elevation.¹ But if you ride long enough (into another year), your year-ago reference point will shift from the mesa top to the valley floor.

Now, you no longer picture that you have descended from the mesa, and you may even perceive that your level is improving. After all, your perspective has improved compared to what it was the previous year. But in reality, you really aren't gaining—all you have done is ride far enough to flatten out your perspective.

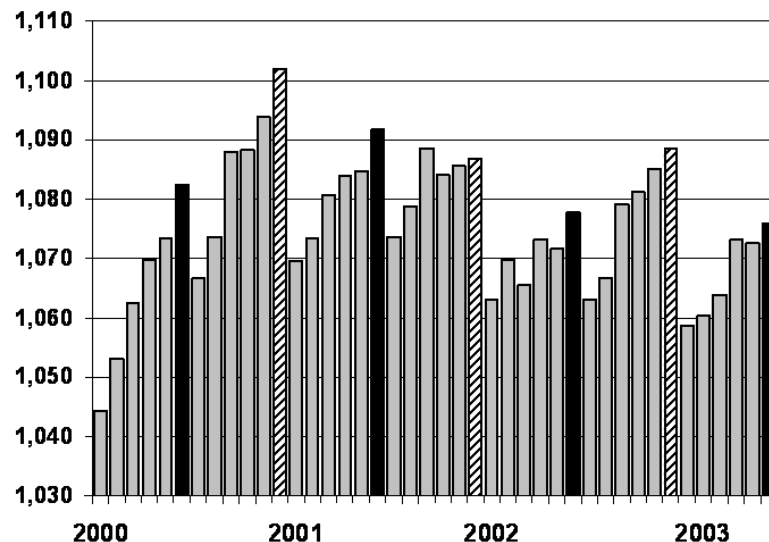
Utah's economy paints a similar picture. Throughout the past year, the year-over change in employment has been negative, as we dropped from a mesa top to a

valley floor. But as the year progressed, those negative rates "improved" as they climbed closer and closer toward a zero-percent threshold. Did this mean the economy was improving? Not in the sense that the economy was moving toward a point where it was adding new jobs (or working itself back toward the mesa top). It was only an improvement from the viewpoint that the economy was no longer losing jobs, just holding

steady. The cowboy had ridden across the flat plain far enough for his comparative perspective to change from the mesa top to the valley floor.

When do we begin to ride back to a mesa top? Many pundits say that climb will start later this year, but those same pundits have been saying that for the past year. They simply keep moving their prognoses forward every

Monthly Nonfarm Employment



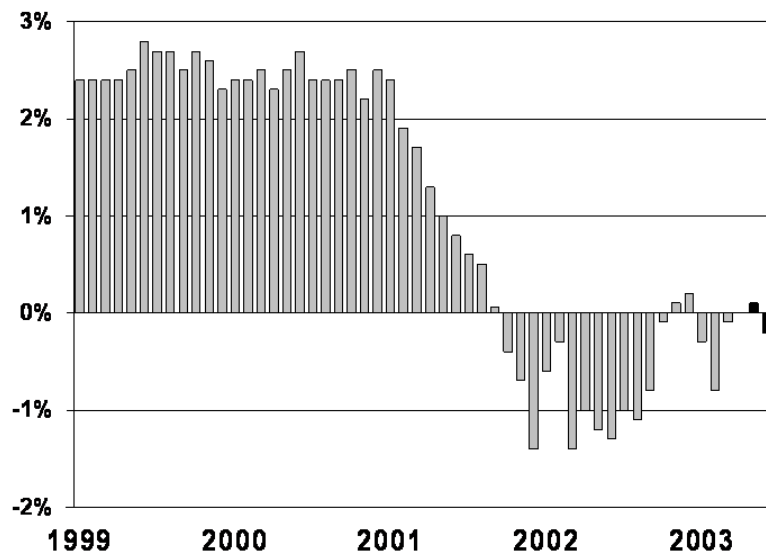
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

six months. I don't see it this year, and next year may even be pushing it. Try 2005.

¹ Assume you are only capable of making a comparison against where you were a year ago. So where you are this May is compared against where you were last May. As you ride into June, you compare yourself against where you were last June.

For more information about Utah's economy, check out:
<http://jobs.utah.gov/wi>

Percent Change in Utah Employment



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

What's Up?

- ✓ New estimates of year-end state revenue collections showing an anticipated shortfall of \$30 million did not materialize, due largely to increases in corporate franchise taxes and taxes levied on oil and gas, the so-called severance tax. *Deseret News 7/16/03*
- ✓ New estimates released by the U.S. Census Bureau show cities such as Salt Lake City, Provo and Orem are either losing population or gaining incrementally between the 2000 census and July 2002. Meanwhile, suburbs -- particularly the outer suburbs -- continue to boom. *Salt Lake Tribune 7/10/03*
- ✓ Once known for its soaring home values, Utah is now dead last on a list ranking states by how much housing prices have increased over the past five years. *Salt Lake Tribune 7/17/03*

Who is the
government
anyway?



“THE” GOVERNMENT

Ever heard words like these?

“That lousy congress passed such-and-such a law!”

“The nation’s taxes are too high!”

“My congressman is no good!”

“The government, yuk!”

I’m sure we’ve all heard complaints like these, the kind that portray some displeasure with government. But did you realize that the sweet schoolteacher who lives next to you is also “the government?” Or the crossing guard who protects your kids? Even the water you drink comes from “the government.”

So, who is “the” government anyway?
Read on and find out.



By John Mathews

many are not. Some federal agencies are responsible for managing the vast public lands around our big state. In fact, in many rural areas, the federal government—primarily the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management—is a significant employer, and spends many important dollars into the local economies.

In Utah, the major federal agencies include the Department of Defense, Agriculture, Interior, Treasury, and the Post Office.

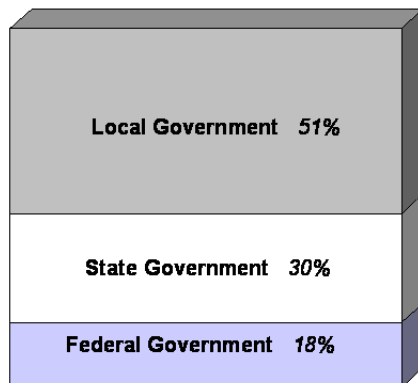
The federal government is the smallest employer of the three types of government (federal, state, local). Its roles and duties involve administering federal laws, managing public federal lands, providing postal services, supplying transportation/public safety services, collecting taxes, and serving an important role in the nation's defense.

How Many?

Roughly 35,500 employees are on federal payrolls in Utah. While many of these jobs are concentrated along the Wasatch Front,



2002 Utah Government Employment



Utah Government Employment

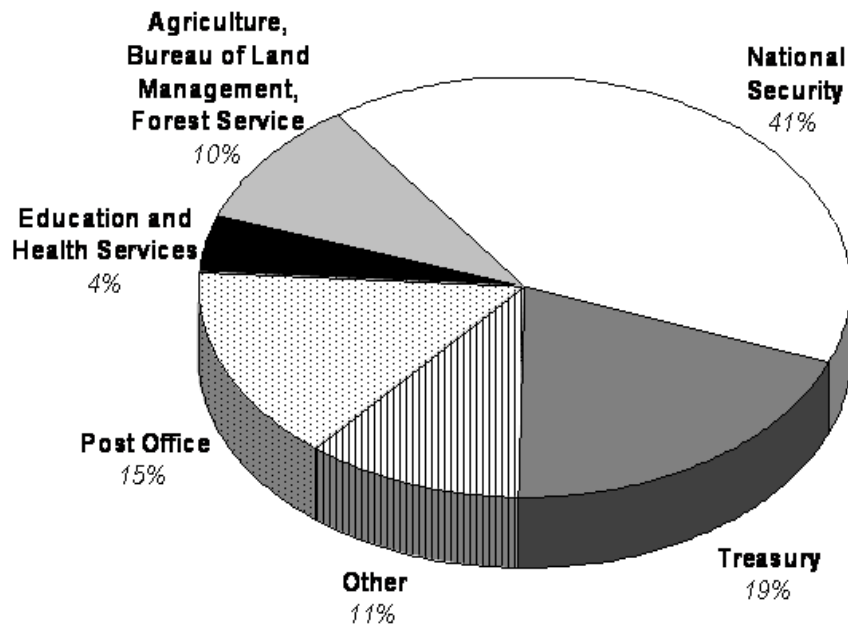
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Who's Biggest?

By far the largest federal employer in Utah is Hill Air Force Base, located in Davis County. It accounts for twice as many jobs as any other federal agency in Utah. Roughly 13,000 civilian federal employees work at Hill Air Force Base.

The Internal Revenue Service (Department of the Treasury) in Ogden claims nearly 20 percent of the total federal workforce. The Postal Service is a major employer also, with some 5,400 employees. The Forest Service, and other Department of Agriculture branches, and the Bureau of Land Management—charged with managing federal lands—make up 10 percent of total federal workers.

Where Utah Federal Employees Worked in 2002



Federal Employment: 35,500

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

In Utah, the federal government infused \$1.6 billion in payroll dollars into the economy for the 35,500 workers in 2002. The average annual pay for a federal worker in Utah was \$45,000 compared to an average annual wage of \$30,000.

Think Again

If you think federal government is getting too big, then absorb these statistics: In 1960, 10.7 percent of total employment in Utah was federal. By 2002, that figure fell to 3.3 percent. The share of employment accounted for by the federal government has dropped steadily over the last three decades.



For more on government in Utah see:
<http://www.utah.gov/government/index.html>
<http://www.fedstats.gov/>

State government employs almost 60,000 Utahns, or 5.5 percent of total nonfarm jobs. Salt Lake County, which has almost half of all jobs in Utah, is also the location of 59 percent of state government employment. Of course the capitol—Salt Lake City—is where the legislature and most state administrative departments are located.



By Jim Robson

Education Rules

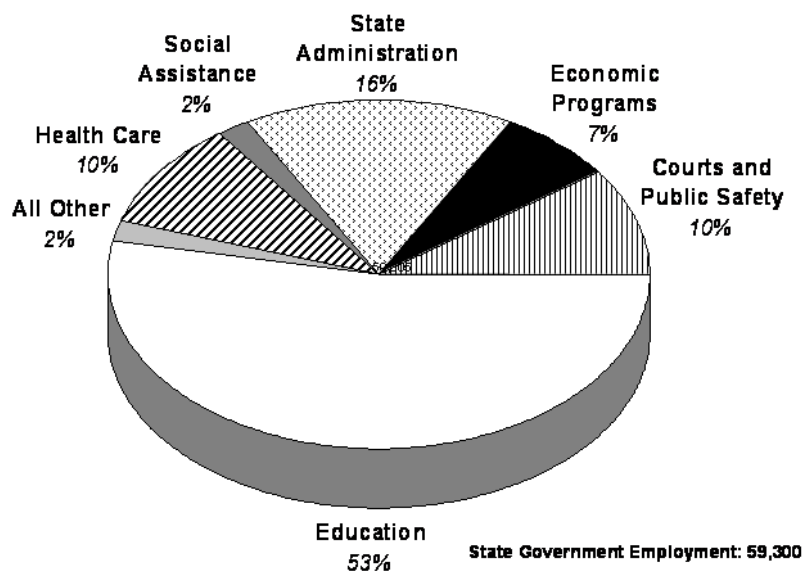
Education is an important function of state government. In Utah, 53 percent of state jobs are in education. For example, Salt Lake County has two large “higher education” institutions—the University of Utah and Salt Lake Community College; as well as the State Office of Education (which oversees state public education policy for grades K through 12); and the Salt Lake Applied Technology College. Together there are 15,500 state government education jobs in Salt Lake County out of total state government employment within the county of 35,100.

are state education jobs; and Southern Utah University in Iron County with total state employment of 1,850—of which 1,470 are state education.

In addition to education (31,212 jobs); the largest number of state government jobs are found administering general programs (9,500); providing for public order, the courts, and safety (6,020); and health care (5,870).

As you look around the state, you find that those counties with relatively large numbers of state government jobs host post-secondary education institutions. Wherever major higher education institutions are found, they constitute a significant part of the local economic base and provide a student workforce that supports other economic activity in the area.

Where Utah State Government Employees Worked in 2002



For Example. . .

Two prime examples are Utah State University in Cache County with total state employment of 6,100—of which 5,050

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.



By Mark Knold

Local is the third classification in the government hierarchy. Employment-wise, it is the largest. Local government employment accounts for 9.3 percent of all Utah jobs. With over 100,000 Utahns, this is more than both federal and state employment combined. A local government classification is any government entity below the federal and state level. It includes, but is not limited to, county governments, cities, water and sewer districts, and Indian tribes.

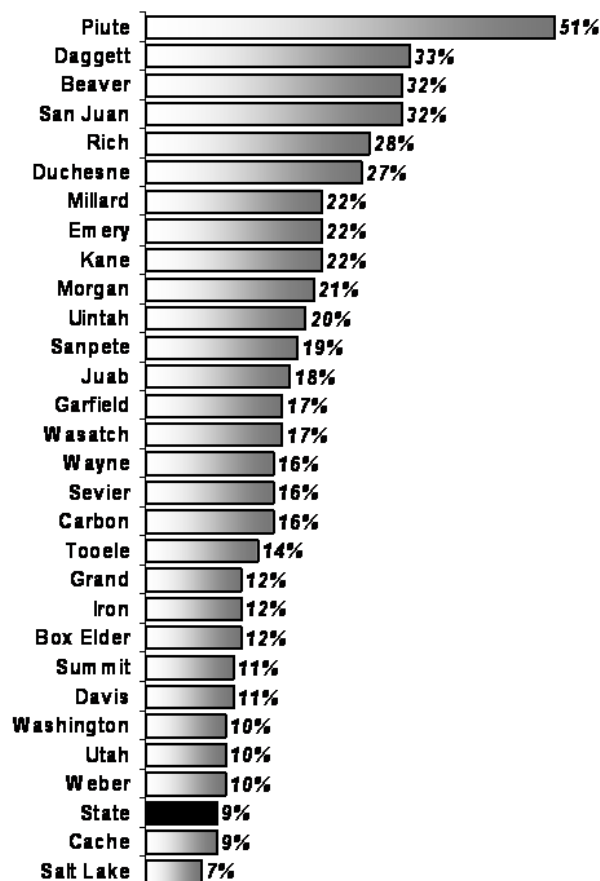
Schools Still Rule

By far, the largest component of local government employment is local school districts. Though K-12 schools are educational institutions, they are administered by local governments. Education accounts for around 58,000 employees, or 58 percent of all local government employment. The education component alone is nearly as large as all employment within the Utah state government. In many of Utah's counties, the school districts make the list of the top-five employers; often the largest employer.

Smaller Means Bigger

The general pattern across Utah is the smaller the county's population base, the larger the percentage of total employment

2002 Utah Local Government as Share of Total Government



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

concentrated in local government. In some counties, local government is the dominant employer. Counties with 25 percent or more of their employment base in local government include Piute, Daggett, Beaver, San Juan, Rich, and Duchesne. At the other end of the spectrum, the larger counties have the smallest percentages. These include Salt Lake, Cache, and Weber counties — all below 10 percent.

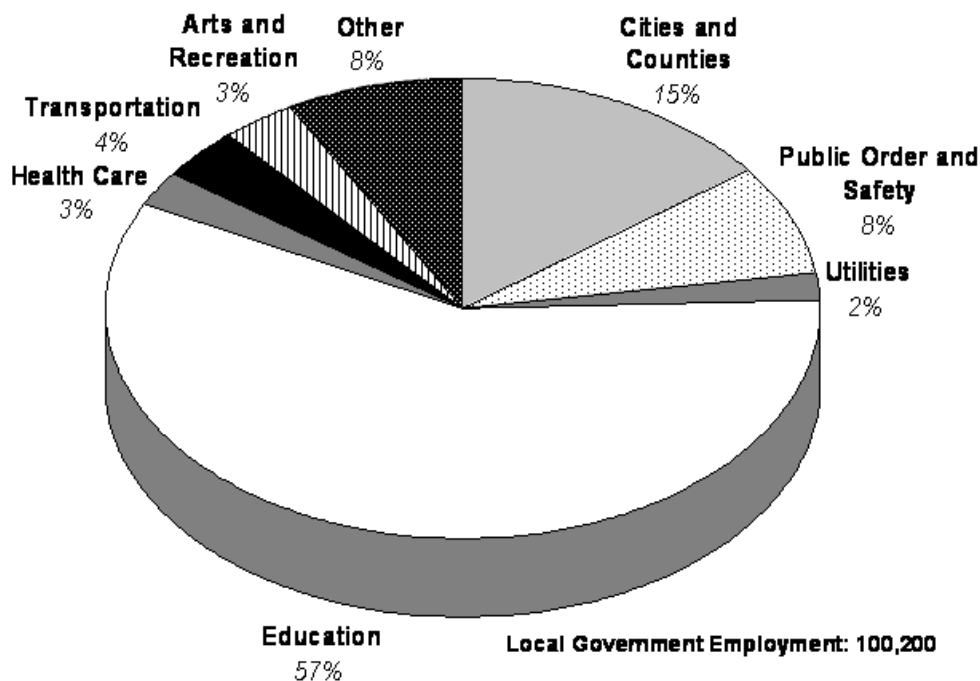
Federal laws treat Indian tribes as independent governments, and so they are classified as a local government. Employment within Indian tribes across Utah is over 800, with the largest being the Ute Tribe in Uintah County.

Other Stuff

Some other public functions that fall under a local government sphere include courts and public safety, utilities, health care, libraries, and recreation.



Where Utah Local Government Employees Worked in 2002



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Military

A Huge Employer

by John Mathews

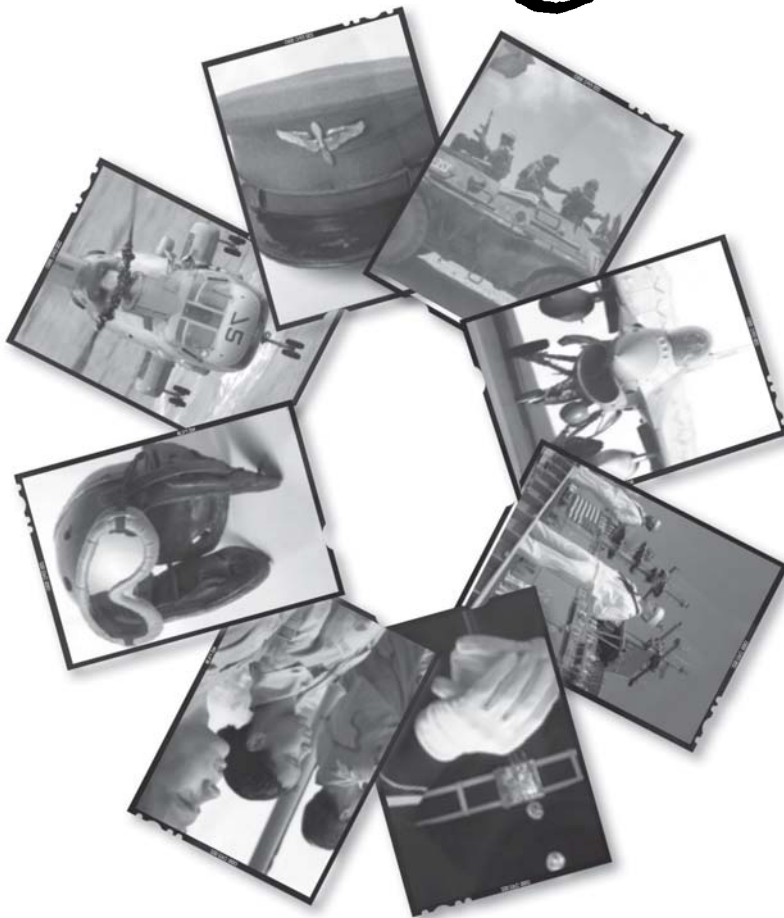
The military employs thousands of workers in Utah. It is a big part of government in the state, and an important piece of the state's economy. Over the last 10 to 15 years, the military's presence has diminished due to base closures, staff reductions, or realignments by the U.S. Department of Defense. Two big impacts occurred at the Tooele Army Depot (reduction) and the Defense Depot Ogden (closure). Hill Air Force Base, Dugway Proving Grounds, and a much smaller Tooele Army Depot have so far survived closure activities.

Military (defense) Spending in Utah

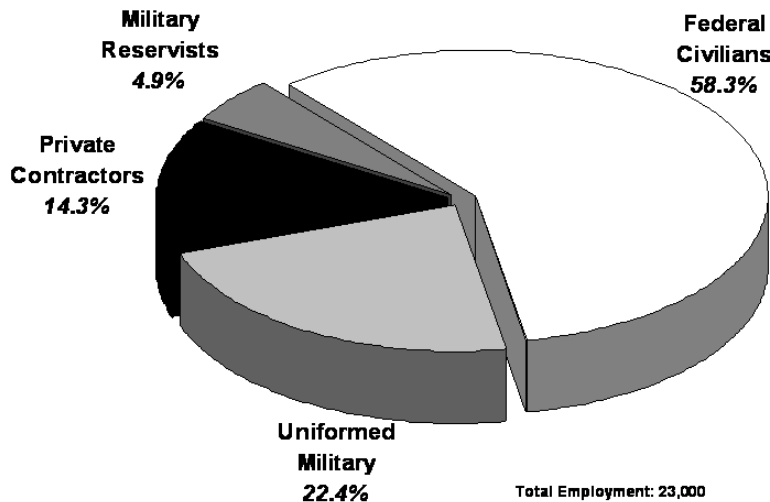
Although the military experienced reductions during most of the 1990s, Congress reversed this trend by the end of the decade. As a result, defense spending in Utah in 2001 totaled \$2.4 billion (see Federal Defense-Related Spending Graph), an increase of 23 percent from the previous year.

For years, Hill Air Force Base was faced with the possibility of closure. Recent developments have eased that concern. In 1999, Hill was selected as headquarters for one of 10 new "expeditionary" forces that will be used for U.S. quick deployment to trouble spots around the world. Additionally, benefiting from military downsizing in other parts of the country, Hill

became the home of Northrup Grumman Corp., the prime contractor for the military's B-2 stealth bomber. The future of Utah's defense industry is much more certain than in years past, and the increased importance of Hill Air Force Base should prove to be a buffer against future base closures.*



Hill Air Force Base Employment



Source: HAFB information Office.

Hill Air Force Base – Big Time Employer

Every day roughly 23,000 people go to work at Hill Air Force Base. That's a lot of workers! This number includes civilian federal employees, uniformed active-duty military, civilian contractors, and military reservists (see Hill Air Force Employment Graph). The federal civilian employees number 13,000. Uniformed active duty Air Force adds 5,000, with private contractors (on base) numbering 3,200 and military reservists accounting for about 1,100. Combined, these 23,000 employees wield a hefty economic clout. The civilian workers alone account for over \$600 million in total payroll dollars.

Tooele County

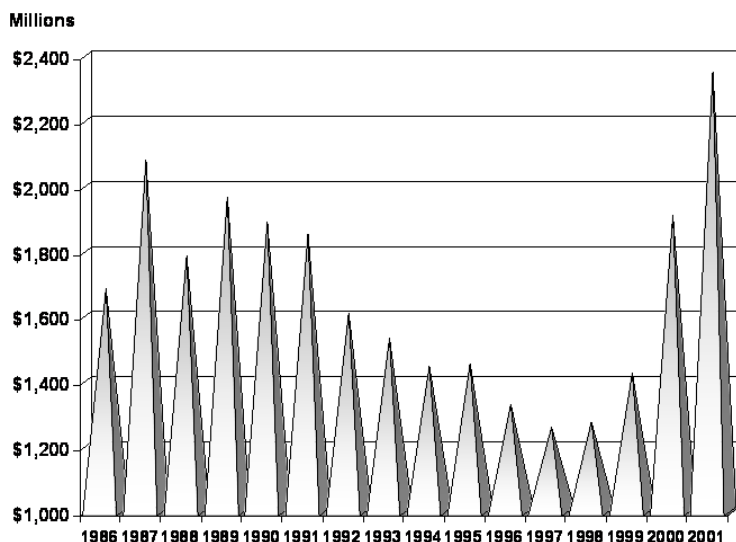
Tooele County is also a beneficiary of military spending. Together, the Tooele Army Depot and Dugway Proving Grounds account for

around 1,500 civilian jobs, and payrolls of \$85 million. This is significant in a small county like Tooele. This federal civilian employment is over 10 percent of all county employment, and over 20 percent of total payrolls.

For more information on the defense industry in Utah see:

www.governor.state.ut.us/dea/ERG/ERG2003/18.Defense.PDF

Federal Defense-Related Spending in Utah



Sources: U.S. Dept of Commerce, Census Bureau; Dept of Defense.

The Other Utah

Non-metro Focus

by Lecia Parks Langston

Government and the Non-Metro County

Government employment plays an important role in most of Utah's county economies. In 2002, the share of total employment contributed by the public sector ranged from 59 percent in Piute County to only 13 percent in Summit County with a state average of 18 percent.

For many non-metro counties, government is a major source of employment. This may seem paradoxical. After all, the headquarters of state government is located in Utah's largest county (Salt Lake). Plus, large contingents of federal and local government can be found in the metropolitan areas.

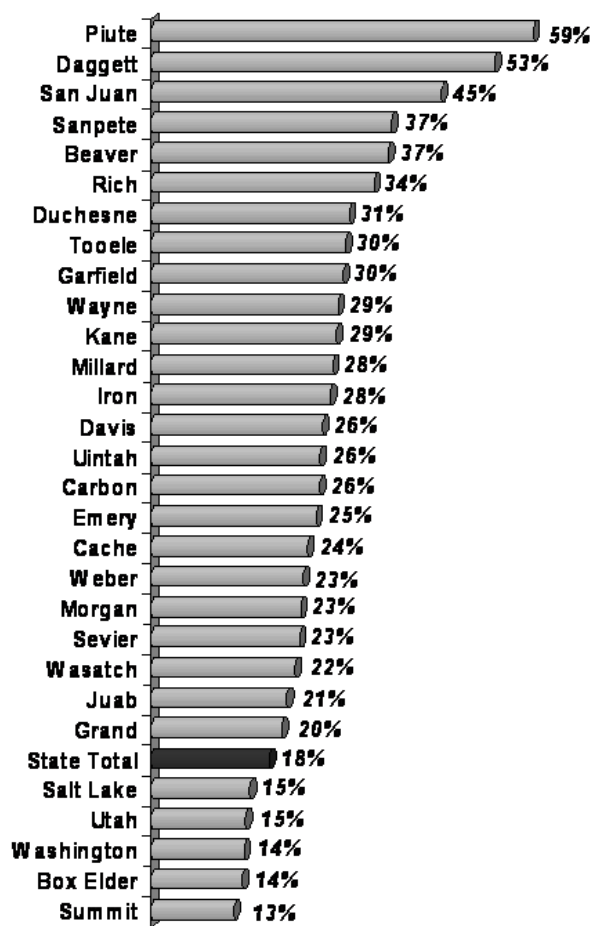
So, why does government account for the highest county share of employment in sparsely-populated Piute?

Size Counts

A strong correlation exists between a county's population and the share of government employment. Typically, the smaller the county's population, the higher the share of government employment.

For example, of the ten counties with the highest share of government employment, eight have populations of less than 15,000.

2002 Government Employment as a Percent of Total Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

The remaining two counties (Tooele and Sanpete) with larger populations have significant government installations. For example, Sanpete County is home to both Snow College and the regional prison in Gunnison.

It's the Schools

This pattern of small county/large government presence can be easily explained in one word—education. Public schools, both elementary and secondary are included in local government. Add in higher education—Utah's public colleges, universities, and applied technology schools, and you can begin to see why government employment is so important in many non-metro counties.

For most counties outside the Wasatch Front, the local school district is the largest employer.

There are Exceptions

Then, there are those exceptions that “prove the rule.” Washington, Box Elder, and Summit counties have the lowest share of government employment—yet all are outside the Wasatch Front. In addition, Washington County is home to Dixie College and Zion National Park which should raise its government employment proportion. Interestingly, several of the non-metro counties with a lower-than-average share of government jobs have seen significant population growth in recent years.

For more information about Utah's non-metro counties go to:
<http://jobs.utah.gov/wi/regions/county.asp>

What's Up?

- ✓ **State economic developers agreed to offer a \$400,000 grant to Lozier Corp. of Omaha, Neb., to help persuade the privately held provider of retail store fixtures to add about 200 jobs in Cedar City. Members of the Board of Business and Economic Development, in approving the grant, declined to name Lozier or discuss any aspect of the company's request for grant money, citing a confidentiality agreement. The state also declined to name or discuss Cascades Inc., a Canadian company that has been approved for a \$150,000 grant. The company also may expand in Cedar City, adding about 100 jobs. Salt Lake Tribune, 7/2/03**
- ✓ **Wasatch County commissioners decided to proceed with a 60,000 square-foot, \$1.5 million events center at the Wasatch County Fairgrounds. The building would have a minimum of 1,500 seats and would be used for equestrian events, concerts, sporting events and community gatherings. Salt Lake Tribune, 6/11/03**
- ✓ **North Pacific Group Inc., a Portland, Ore.-based building products manufacturing and distribution company, plans to close its North Pacific Composite plant in Gunnison, eliminating 45 jobs. The closure will take place over the next three months and begin with an immediate partial reduction in force. Salt Lake Tribune, 6/4/03 2005. Vernal Express, 3/19/2003**

Education

by Jim Robson

**Reading,
Writing,
Arithmetic,
and Jobs**



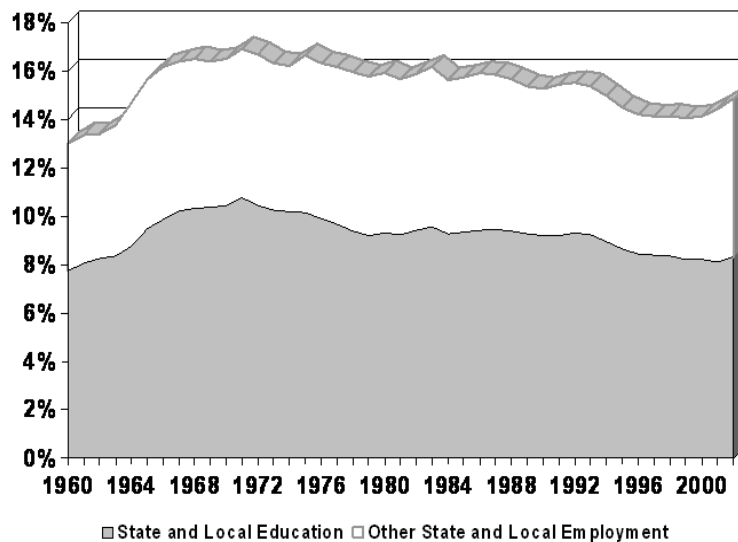
In comparison to other states in the country, Utah has an abundance of young people. One of the enduring characteristics of Utah's population is a higher than average fertility rate. For every 1,000 Utah women between the ages of 15 to 44 there were 94.5 births in 2000. The national average of 67.5 is 40 percent less than Utah. The state with the second highest rate is Arizona at 84.4 births per 1,000 women of "child bearing age."

We're Unique

Consistently higher rates of birth make Utah demographically unique among the states. Information on the distribution of the population by age from the 2000 Census shows just how different Utah is. One-half of the population in Utah is 27.1 years of age or younger. This is the median age, or the age that divides the population into two parts. The second youngest state is Texas with a median age of 32.3, while 36.1 is the median age for the country as a whole.

The large number of kids and young adults has a profound effect on Utah in terms of the demand for education services. Clearly Utah ranks number one in the country relative to the educational needs of its citizens. About 37 percent of Utah's population is between the ages 5 and 24. There are about 510,000 children in the elementary and secondary school ages of 5 and 17. In addition, Utah has about 310,000 young adults between the ages of 18 to 24 who are in the prime ages for post-secondary technical, college, and university education. Having the highest proportion of its population in need of educa-

State and Local Government Jobs as a percent of Total Employment



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

tion and skill development has consistently presented Utahns with difficult funding challenges.

Government's There

A large proportion of the educational needs are met by state and local governments. It is no surprise that 56 percent of the jobs in state and local government are in education. Most of these jobs are found in the 40 local school districts—which provide public education (grades K through 12) and 10 higher education institutions (Utah's system of colleges and universities). There are a total of 89,254 state and local education jobs in Utah, or 8.3 percent of all nonfarm payroll jobs.

Private education workers account for another 2.4 percent of Utah jobs, or 25,370. Private colleges and universities employ about 70 percent of the private education workers.

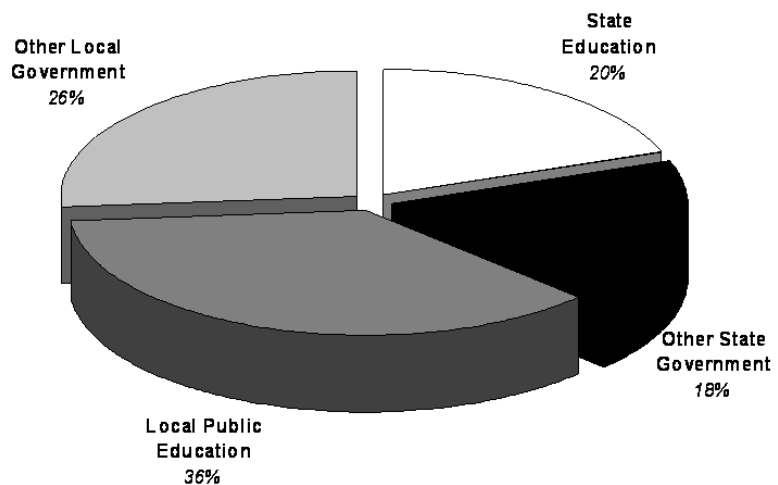
In 2002, Utah nonfarm payroll wages totaled \$32.3 billion. Total wages paid for education, both publicly funded and private, were almost \$3.0 billion, or 9.2 percent of the Utah total. State and local government education wages were \$2.4 billion, and private education wages were \$561 million.

Growing Up

The Utah "education industry" is large and growing, providing 10.7 percent of the jobs and 9.2 percent of the wages. The output from the education industry, the skills and abilities acquired by Utahns, are inputs

into all other economic activity in the state. Acquiring marketable skills and high levels of education, as a society, is critical to the continued economic success of Utah in this era of globalization.

Utah 2002 State and Local Government Jobs by Category



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

From the Department of Workforce Services



by Curt Stewart

Utah Puts Business Registration on the Fast Track

A first-of-its-kind online system at www.business.utah.gov saves time by consolidating federal, state, and local filing requirements in a single Web site

Establishing a new business in Utah used to be an uphill battle, but now the Internet is offering a faster and better solution. In the past, Utah companies were required to file documents with up to seven different government entities in order to be officially registered, and the process often took weeks or months to complete. With the new OneStop Business Registration service provided by the state of Utah's new official business portal (www.business.utah.gov), businesses can now register electronically with the necessary federal and state agencies and initiate business licensing procedures with local government in about an hour.

"As a former business leader, I understand that time equals money," said Governor Mike Leavitt. "Utah's new OneStop

Business Registration will fuel Utah's economic engine by getting businesses up and running faster than ever before. We've taken a complicated and time-consuming offline process and turned it into a fast and easy-to-understand online service, which is exactly how eGovernment should be supporting our state."

Utah's OneStop Business Registration is the first eGovernment service of its kind that integrates key business-related transactions from federal, state, and local government into a single seamless process. The system allows new businesses in Utah to simultaneously register and initiate permit processes with the Internal Revenue Service and five state agencies (the Utah State Tax Commission, Labor Commission, Department of Commerce, Department of Workforce Services, and the Department of Environmental Quality). Those starting a business in any of Utah's three largest cities (Salt Lake City, Sandy City, and Provo)

can also initiate the local jurisdiction business licensing process. However, new businesses outside these jurisdictions are not prevented from taking full advantage of the core services of the OneStop system.

The launch of OneStop Business Registration coincides with the introduction of a new state Web site to support Utah's business community at www.business.utah.gov. Utah's business portal features more than 30+ interactive services, including a Uniform Commercial Code search and filing, annual business registration renewal and a business entity search. The business portal also provides a commerce-specific search engine, dynamic news content, and navigation that focuses on key processes during the life cycle of a business, including "Running a Business," "Relocating a Business," and "Closing a Business."

For more information see : www.business.utah.gov

Quick Facts

July 2003 Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

Beaver	4.6%
Box Elder	6.3%
Cache	3.3%
Carbon	7.5%
Daqgett	3.5%
Davis	5.0%
Duchesne	6.7%
Emery	9.2%
Garfield	9.8%
Grand	6.9%
Iron	4.7%
Juab	7.4%
Kane	4.7%
Millard	4.7%
Morgan	3.9%
Piute	6.3%
Rich	4.0%
Salt Lake	5.4%
San Juan	9.3%
Sanpete	6.4%
Sevier	4.8%
Summit	7.3%
Tooele	8.4%
Uintah	5.8%
Utah	4.2%
Wasatch	6.1%
Washington	3.9%
Wayne	7.1%
Weber	6.8%
Salt Lake- Ogden MSA	5.5%

Source: Utah Dept of Workforce Svcs.

Just the Facts. . .

		Change From Last Year	
July 2003			
Utah Unemployment Rate	5.2%	---	0.0 points
U.S. Unemployment Rate	6.2%	↓	0.2 points
Utah Nonfarm Jobs (000s)	1,222.4	↑	2.1%
U.S. Nonfarm Jobs (000s)	131,431.0	↓	-0.3%
June 2003			
U.S. Consumer Price Index	183.7	↑	2.1%
U.S. Producer Price Index	138	↓	5.4%
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.			

TrendLine

Did you know?

The 2000 Census indicates that 16 percent of employed workers over 16 work in the public sector. Alaska has the highest share of government workers (27 percent); Indiana the lowest (11 percent).

In Our Next Issue:

**Women in the
Workforce—
participation,
earnings,
demographics**

**Salt Lake County
Highlight**



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